SEPTEMBER 9, 1775. THE NUMBER 1257.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — SUET. in TIB. S. 28.

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To the PRINTERS.

GENTLEMEN,

You will oblige many of your readers by inſerting the following PASTORAL LETTER *from the* SYNOD *of* NEW YORK *and* PHILADELPHIA, *to the congregations under their care, delivered from the pulpits on the 20th of July laſt, being the day appointed by the Hon. Congreſs for a general faſt.* *Your's, &c.*

A CUSTOMER.

VERY DEAR BRETHREN,

THE Synod of New York and Philadelphia, being met at a time when public affairs wear ſo threatning an aſpect, and when (unleſs God in his ſovereign providence ſpeedily prevent it) all the horrors of a civil war throughout this great continent are to be apprehended, were of opinion, that they could not diſcharge their duty to the numerous congregations under their care, without addreſſing them at this important criſis. As the firm belief, and habitual recollection of the power and preſence of the living God, ought at all times to poſſeſs the minds of real Chriſtians, ſo in ſeaſons of public calamity, when *the* LORD *is known by the judgment which he executeth*, it would be an ignorance or indifference highly criminal not to look up to him with reverence, to implore his mercy by humble and fervent prayer, and, if poſſible, to prevent his vengeance by unfeigned repentance.

We do therefore, brethren, beſeech you in the moſt earneſt manner, to look beyond the immediate authors either of your ſufferings or fears, and to acknowledge the holineſs and juſtice of the *Almighty* in the preſent viſitation. *He is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works. Affliction ſpringeth not out of the duſt. He doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men*; and therefore, it becomes every perſon, family, city and province, to humble themſelves before his throne, to confeſs their ſins, by which they have provoked his indignation, and entreat him to pour out upon all ranks a ſpirit of repentance and of prayer. Fly alſo for forgiveneſs to the atoning blood of the great REDEEMER, —*the blood of ſprinkling, which ſpeaketh better things than that of Abel.* Remember and confeſs not only your ſins in general, but thoſe prevalent national offences which may be juſtly conſidered as the procuring cauſes of public judgments; particularly profaneneſs and contempt of God, his name, Sabbaths, and ſanctuary; pride, luxury, uncleanneſs, and neglect of family religion and government, with the deplorable ignorance and ſecurity which certainly ought to be imputed to this as their principle cauſe. All theſe are, among us, highly aggravated by the ineſtimable privileges, which we have hitherto enjoyed without interruption ſince the firſt ſettlement of this country. If in the preſent day of diſtreſs we expect that GOD will hear our ſupplications, and interpoſe for our protection or deliverance, let us remember, what he himſelf requires of us is, that our prayers ſhould be attended with a ſincere purpoſe, and thorough endeavour after perſonal and family reformation: *If thou prepare thine heart, and ſtretch out thine hand towards him: If iniquity be in thine hand, put it far away, and let not wickedneſs dwell in thy tabernacles*, Job xi. 13. 14.

The Synod cannot help thinking, that this is a proper time for preſſing all of every rank, ſeriouſly to conſider the things that belong to their eternal peace. Hoſtilities, long feared, have now taken place; the ſword has been drawn in one province, and the whole continent, with hardly any exception, ſeem determined to defend their rights by force of arms. If, at the ſame time, the Britiſh Miniſtry ſhall continue to enforce their claims by violence, a laſting and bloody conteſt muſt be expected: Surely then it becomes thoſe who have taken up arms, and profeſs a willingneſs to hazard their lives in the cauſe of liberty, to be prepared for death, which to many muſt be the certain, and to every one is a poſſible or probable event.

We have long ſeen with concern, the circumſtances which occaſioned, and the gradual increaſe of this unhappy difference. As Miniſters of the goſpel of peace, we have ardently wiſhed that it could, and often hoped that it would have been more early accommodated. It is well known to you (otherwiſe it would be imprudent indeed thus publicly to profeſs) that we have not been inſtrumental in enflaming the minds of the people, or urging them to acts of violence and diſorder: Perhaps no inſtance can be given on ſo intereſting a ſubject, in which political ſentiments have been ſo long and ſo fully kept from the pulpit, and even malice itſelf has not charged us with labouring from the preſs; but things are now come to ſuch a ſtate, that we do not wiſh to conceal our opinions as men and citizens, ſo the relation we ſtand in to you ſeemed to make the preſent improvement of it to your ſpiritual benefit and indiſpenſable duty. Suffer us then to lay hold of your preſent temper of mind, and to exhort, eſpecially the young and vigorous, by aſſuring them, that there is no ſoldier ſo undaunted as the pious man, no army ſo formidable as thoſe who are ſuperior to the fear of death. There is nothing more awful to think of, than that thoſe whoſe trade is war ſhould be deſpiſers of the name of the LORD of Hoſts, and that they ſhould expoſe themſelves to the imminent danger of being immediately ſent from curſing and cruelty on earth, to the blaſpheming rage and deſpairing horror of the infernal pit. Let therefore, every one, who from generoſity of ſpirit, or benevolence of heart, offers himſelf as a champion in his country's cauſe, be perſuaded to reverence the name, and walk in the fear of the *Prince of the Kings of the earth*, and then he may, with the moſt unſhaken firmneſs, expect the iſſue either in victory or death.

Let it not be forgotten, that though for the wiſe ends of his providence, it may pleaſe GOD, for a ſeaſon, to ſuffer his people to lie under unmerited oppreſſion, yet in general we may expect, that thoſe who fear and ſerve him in ſincerity and truth, will be favoured with his countenance and ſtrength. It is both the character and the privilege of the children of GOD, that they *call upon him in the day of trouble*, and he, who *keepeth covenant and truth forever*, has ſaid, that *his ears are always open to their cry*. We need not mention to you in how many inſtances the event in battles, and ſucceſs in war, have turned upon circumſtances which were inconſiderable in themſelves, as well as out of the power of human prudence to foreſee or direct, becauſe we ſuppoſe you firmly believe, that after all the counſels of men, and the moſt probable and promiſing means, the LORD will do *that which ſeemeth him good*; nor hath his promiſe ever failed of it's full accompliſhment; *the* LORD *is with you while ye be with him, and if ye ſeek him, he will be found of you; but if ye forſake him, he will forſake you.* 2 Chron. xv. 2.

After this exhortation, which we thought ourſelves called upon to give you at this time, on your great intereſt, *the one thing needful*, we ſhall take the liberty to offer a few advices to the ſocieties under our charge, as to their public and general conduct; and

FIRST, In carrying on this important ſtruggle, let every opportunity be taken to expreſs your attachment and reſpect to our Sovereign King George, and to the revolution principles by which his auguſt family was ſeated on the Britiſh Throne. We recommend, indeed, not only allegiance to him from duty and principle, as the firſt magiſtrate of the empire, but eſteem and reverence for the perſon of the Prince, who has merited well of his ſubjects on many accounts, and who has probably been miſled into the late and preſent meaſures by thoſe about him; neither have we any doubt, that they themſelves have been in a great degree deceived by falſe information from intereſted perſons reſiding in America. It gives us the greateſt pleaſure to ſay, from our own certain knowledge of all belonging to our communion, and, from the beſt means of information, of the far greateſt part of all denominations in this country, that the preſent oppoſition to the meaſures of Adminiſtration does not in the leaſt ariſe from diſaffection to the King, or a deſire of ſeparation from the parent ſtate. We are happy in being able with truth to affirm, that no part of America would either have approved or permitted ſuch inſults as have been offered to the Sovereign in Great Britain. We exhort you, therefore, to continue in the ſame diſpoſition and not to ſuffer oppreſſion or injury itſelf eaſily to provoke you to any thing which may ſeem to betray contrary ſentiments: Let it ever appear, that you only deſire the preſervation and ſecurity of thoſe rights which belong to you as FREEMEN and BRITONS, and that reconciliation upon theſe terms is your moſt ardent deſire.

SECONDLY. Be careful to maintain the union which at preſent ſubſiſts through all the colonies; nothing can be more manifeſt than that the ſucceſs of every meaſure depends on it's being inviolably preſerved, and therefore, we hope, that you will leave nothing undone which can promote that end. In particular as the Continental Congreſs, now ſitting at Philadelphia, conſiſts of Delegates choſen in the moſt free and unbiaſſed manner, by the body of the people, let them not only be treated with reſpect, and encouraged in their difficult ſervice; not only let your prayers be offered up to God for his direction in their proceedings, but adhere firmly to their reſolutions; and let it be ſeen that they are able to bring out the whole ſtrength of this vaſt country to carry them into execution. We would alſo adviſe for the ſame purpoſe, that a ſpirit of candour, charity, and mutual eſteem, be preſerved, and promoted towards thoſe of different religious denominations. Perſons of probity and principle, of every profeſſion, ſhould be united together as ſervants of the ſame maſter, and the experience of our happy concord hitherto in a ſtate of liberty ſhould engage all to unite in ſupport of the common intereſt; for there is no example in hiſtory, in which civil liberty was deſtroyed, and the rights of conſcience preſerved entire.

THIRDLY. We do earneſtly exhort and beſeech the ſocieties under our care to be ſtrict and vigilant in their private government, and to watch over the morals of their ſeveral members. It is with the utmoſt pleaſure we remind you, that the laſt Continental Congreſs determined to diſcourage luxury in living, public diverſions, and gaming of all kinds, which have ſo fatal an influence on the morals of the people. If it is undeniable, that univerſal profligacy makes a nation ripe for divine judgments, and is the natural mean of bringing them to ruin, reformation of manners is of the utmoſt neceſſity in our preſent diſtreſs. At the ſame time, as it has been obſerved by many eminent writers, that the cenſorial power, which had for it's object the manners of the public in the ancient free ſtates, was abſolutely neceſſary to their continuance, we cannot help being of opinion, that the only thing which we have now to ſupply the place of this is the religious diſcipline of the ſeveral ſects with reſpect to their own members; ſo that the denomination or profeſſion which ſhall take the moſt effectual care of the inſtruction of it's members, and maintain it's diſcipline in the fulleſt vigour, will do the moſt eſſential ſervice to the whole body. For the very ſame reaſon the greateſt ſervice which magiſtrates or perſons in authority can do with reſpect to the religion or morals of the people, is to defend and ſecure the rights of conſcience in the moſt equal and impartial manner.

FOURTHLY. We cannot but recommend, and urge in the warmeſt manner, a regard to order and the public peace; and as in many places, during the confuſions that prevail, legal proceedings have become difficult, it is hoped, that all perſons will conſcientiouſly pay their juſt debts, and to the utmoſt of their power ſerve one another, ſo that the evils inſeparable from a civil war may not be augmented by wantonneſs and irregularity.

FIFTHLY. We think it of importance, at this time, to recommend to all of every rank, but eſpecially to thoſe who may be called to action, a ſpirit of humanity and mercy. *Every battle of the warrior is with confuſed noiſe and garments rolled in blood.* It is impoſſible to appeal to the ſword without being expoſed to many ſcenes of cruelty and ſlaughter; but it is often obſerved, that civil wars are carried on with a rancour and ſpirit of revenge much greater than thoſe between independent ſtates. The injuries received or ſuppoſed in civil wars wound more deeply than thoſe of foreign enemies; it is therefore the more neceſſary to guard againſt this abuſe, and recommend that meekneſs and gentleneſs of ſpirit, which is the nobleſt attendant on true valour. That man will fight moſt bravely, who never fights till it is neceſſary, and who ceaſes to fight, as ſoon as the neceſſity is over.

LASTLY. We would recommend to all the ſocieties under our care not to content themſelves with attending devoutly on general faſts, but to continue habitually in the exerciſe of prayer, and to have frequent occaſional voluntary meetings for ſolemn interceſſion with GOD on the important trial. Thoſe who are immediately expoſed to danger need your ſympathy; and we learn from the ſcriptures, that fervency and importunity are the very characters of that prayer of *the righteous man which availeth much.*

We conclude with our moſt earneſt prayer, that the GOD of Heaven may bleſs you in your temporal and ſpiritual concerns, and that the preſent unnatural diſpute may be ſpeedily terminated by an equitable and laſting ſettlement on conſtitutional principles.

Signed in the name, preſence, and by appointment of the Synod. BENJAMIN HAIT, MODERATOR.

NEW YORK, *May* 12, 1775.

Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER.

GENTLEMEN,

Whilſt every thing which comes under the denomination of Scotch is held in the utmoſt abhorrence, and the unhappy North Britons are treated with private inſult, and public abuſe; do you aſſert the LIBERTY *of the* PRESS, *and the rights of human nature, in publiſhing the following, though under the ſignature of "a Scotchman."*

IT was an old obſervation, that the human ſpecies are, in the eye of their Creator, conſidered as a ſingle republic, and that the different nations which inhabit this globe are by him regarded as ſo many tribes of one grand community.

To ſuppoſe that the all-wiſe Being, who doeth no wrong, ſhould entail on a ſet of men, becauſe born on a particular ſpot of earth, a certain ſet of principles, is a ſuppoſition fraught with bigotry and impiety; as to ſuppoſe, that a Scotchman is not by his birthright entitled to all the privileges of a rational being, is a ſuppoſition marked with the ſtrongeſt abſurdity.

I can hardly imagine that any perſon is ſo fooliſh as to maintain ſuch arguments avowedly in his converſation, though I am ſorry to ſay, that the treatment beſtowed on my unhappy countrymen, by people in general, ſeems ſtrongly to point out, that there are too many who look upon a Scotchman in a light ſomewhat inferior to that of a human creature.

Yet I believe the generous ſpirit looks upon the Scotch with pity; he conſiders the prejudice which every man feels in favour of his native country, and that the illiberal abuſe thrown out againſt their's muſt naturally make them think meanly of it's authors; he ſees them reduced almoſt to the cruel neceſſity of taking up arms againſt their fathers, brothers, and neareſt connections, or of falling a ſacrifice to the blind and unmeaſurable fury of the mob; and his heart bleeds for them. The inſults offered to all, and the brutalities exerciſed upon ſome of them, perhaps on pretence of a few unguarded expreſſions extorted in the heat of paſſion, he conſiders as a diſgrace to the cauſe of liberty, the nobleſt of cauſes: And to inſult a few helpleſs individuals, who dare not even expreſs their reſentment, he knows is to proclaim aloud tyranny and oppreſſion.

The author knows there are ſome who think in this manner, and who conſider every creature, ſtamped with the image of his Maker, as entitled to the rights of humanity: He hopes there are many; and notwithſtanding the obloquy which may attend the title in this corner of the globe, is proud of ſubſcribing himſelf

A SCOTCHMAN.

LONDON, *June* 9.

A FEW days ago Lord Mansfield, Mr. Jenkinſon, and Governor Hutchinſon, dined together at Lord Suffolk's. In all ties of conſultation on American affairs, Governor Hutchinſon has conſtantly been one. Before the Generals went to America, he was frequently conſulted by them, dined with them, &c. &c. Mr. Cornwall, who acts as maſter of the ceremonies, introduces him; and Mr. Jenkinſon, who has long been the *ſecret*, and is now almoſt the oſtenſible *Premier*, patronizes him. It is ſaid Governor Hutchinſon has a penſion of 2000l. per annum. Is it to be wondered at? But it is ſurpriſing that the *piety* of Lord Dartmouth will permit him to avow a ſhare in meaſures, in which it is notorious he has no ſhare, except being the mere *executor* or *Jack Ketch* of them. The plans all originate, and are finiſhed elſewhere, before he ſees them. Yet this *pious* Lord, and Lord Sandwich, and Lord Suffolk, affect great importance, aſſume great pompoſity, in being allowed to ſee an act of Parliament before it has received the royal aſſent. Like the moon, if they ſhine, it is by borrowed light.

It is worth obſerving that the late immortal Beckford, and the preſent Earl of Effingham's mother were own brother and ſiſter.

June 12. By the laſt accounts from French Flanders, we learn that the troops ſtationed on the confines of Old France, inſtead of marching againſts the rioters, are ordered to the frontiers, in conſequence of which, all the garriſons next the northern frontier of the Auſtrian low countries, and thoſe on and in the neighbourhood of the channel, oppoſite to England, will be doubled.

Letters from Breſt mention, that three men of war, which had ſailed from that port for the Weſt Indies, had been driven back in a hard gale of wind, and two of them were wrecked on the coaſt of Brittany, the crews of which periſhed.

We are informed that ſix ſhips of the line, three frigates and two bomb veſſels, are, for the future, to be kept in conſtant readineſs, to ſail at a moment's warning to any part of the globe, as occaſion may require.

We are informed, that four veſſels, containing about 700 emigrants, have ſailed for America, from Port Glaſgow and Greenock, in the courſe of the laſt and preceding week. Moſt of theſe emigants are from the North Highlands; and it is ſaid, two veſſels are ſailed for that country, in order to carry over more.

It is ſaid that yeſterday a perſon in high office attempted to put an end to his life, but was happily prevented by a relation.

Yeſterday ſix ſail of ſhips from Bremen and Dantzick arrived in the river, laden with wheat and other grain.

June 14. A writer in the St. James's Evening, of laſt night, who ſigns A WANDERER, ſays he thinks it right to lay before the public the real object of the purſuit of the Spaniards, as well as the particular number of ſhips, troops &c. to be employed upon their preſent expedition, and that the public may depend upon it that what he writes is ſtrictly true. They have now actually twelve capital ſhips, fourteen frigates, nine xebecks, four bomb ketches, and 25,000 horſe and foot, ready to ſail at Carthagena, and are bound to a bay called Arzue, which lies between Oran and the town of Algiers. [Arzue is a port from whence the French and Spaniards are frequently ſupplied with corn. The ſhips anchor in the bay, and the Moors come down and pitch their tents on the ſea beach, during their ſtay, for there are no houſes on the ſpot.] At this bay they are to diſembark, while the fleet is to appear before them on the ſea; and there is no doubt but their arms will be ſucceſsful, the whole being under the command of General O'Reily, who is an active, able, and a brave officer. The town being taken and demoliſhed, they will proceed to Oran, a place they have long been in poſſeſſion of, and maintained at a prodigious expence, and which they will deſtroy and abandon, and then build a ſmall fortification at the bay or port of Arzue, which will at all times afford them an eaſy paſſage into the Algerine territories. So that ſhould the Moors attempt rebuilding of the town they muſt be defeated. The Europeans are ſo little acquainted with the bay of Arzue, that it is ſcarce pointed out in the maps of the Mediterranean coaſts; but, however, it is a tolerable harbour, where ſhipping have, and may be with great ſafety. The Spaniards carry with them, on this occaſion, ſtones, bricks, carpenters, maſons, and, in ſhort, every thing neceſſary to hold as well as take; and as I am, ſays he, one of thoſe people who envy the worſt men upon earth the fineſt country God has created, I wiſh the Spaniards all imaginable ſucceſs."

June 15. Robert Timſon, Eſq; is appointed to the command of a company in General Gage's regiment of foot.

Monday and yeſterday ſeveral veſſels were taken up in the river on Government contract to carry troops to America.

Yeſterday a commiſſion paſſed the great ſeal giving full power and authority to Joſiah Martin, Eſq; his Majeſty's Captain General and commander in Chief of the province of North Carolina, or to the Governor for the time being (after reciting that Herman Huſbands, and divers others, had raiſed a rebellion, and levied war againſt his Majeſty, in that province, which hath been ſuppreſſed) to pardon, releaſe, and forgive all treaſons, felonies, and other crimes by them, or any of them, committed, the ſaid Herman Huſbands alone excepted.

Yeſterday a grand board of treaſury was held, after the breaking up of which Lord North attended the Council at St. James's; an expreſs was immediately afterwards ſent off to General Gage from Lord Dartmouth's Office.

Extract of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, *June* 16.

"Yeſterday morning an expreſs arrived here from the Admiralty, with orders for the following ſix ſhips of the line to be got ready with the greateſt expedition, viz. The Neptune, of 90 guns; Superb, 74; Firm, 64; Eſſex, 64; and Windſor and America of 60 guns. The deſtination of the above ſhips is kept a profound ſecret."

We hear that General Gage has ſent home for more light ordnance and ſtores, in conſequence of which the neceſſary orders have been given. A tranſport ſailed about three weeks or a month ſince with ſome of the above from the Tower, for the uſe of the troops in America.

Extract of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, *June* 18.

"This morning Sir Peter Parker hoiſted his broad pendant on board his Majeſty's ſhip Royal Oak, which is to be joined by the Worceſter and Exeter of 64 guns each; and the Egmont of 74 guns is ordered in the room of the Kent, who got on ſhore coming from Plymouth, and proves leaky. It is expected they will ſail on their cruiſe the beginning of the week."

Orders are given for all the artificers in the dock yards to work double tides, to fit out the men of war wanted for immediate ſervice.

Extract of a letter from DUBLIN, *June* 12.

"The Poſt Aſſembly which is to be held to morrow, for the purpoſe of conſidering an addreſs to the King, in behalf of our oppreſſed American brethren, is likely to be the fulleſt ever known."

June 20. The maſter General of the ordnance has given orders for ſeveral tons of ordnance ſtores to be ſhipped off as ſoon as poſſible for the uſe of the forces in America.

A Journeyman tailor of Braintree, in Eſſex, who over a pot of beer had often bewailed the misfortunes of his country, curſed the Miniſter, and, like a true patriot, got drunk with his laſt ſixpence; the moment he heard the Americans had defeated the King's troops, jumped from the board, and after hailing the glorious Goddeſs of liberty to waft him to the pine-crowned mountains of New England, deſired his maſter would pay him his day's wages; adding, "I will no longer live in this d---d land of ſlavery, and be *clipped* to death by the *ſheers* of miniſterial oppreſſion; they ſhall never *cabbage* me of my liberty, while I can weild a *bare bodkin*; no, I have a brother in Boſton, and by G---d I will go and fight for him.

The late Duke of Newcaſtle ſcrupled not to acknowledge Colonel Waſhington and Major Rogers "two of the braveſt and moſt experienced officers in the King's ſervice." The Colonel is now in his own ſervice; and if he could fight ſo courageouſly for his King, there is no doubt of his diſplaying a redoubled valour for himſelf.

Lord Effingham was a volunteer againſt the Turks, and has been a conſtant protector againſt the tyrannical meaſures now carrying on by Bute and his infernal adherents, therefore there can be no doubt but his Lordſhip's declining ſo infamous a buſineſs proceeds from ſuch motives as do honour to a ſoldier and a patriot.

The report of the death of Miſs Catley, the celebrated ſinger, cauſed a very humourous debate at a houſe near Covent Garden, among ſome Hibernians, ſome contending that it was, and ſome that it was not true; at laſt it was ingeniouſly proved by one the report was premature as follows: "'Pon my ſoul you are a pack of fools, to boggle about this thing ſo long; Nan is engaged at Covent Garden to ſing next ſeaſon, and devil burn me, if ſhe is not a girl of more honour than to break her engagement."

During the late diſpute about halfpence a man ſaid to his wife, "Lord! we ſhall be ruined; we ſhall loſe all our halfpence." "Not at all, ſaid ſhe, we have but nine penyworth, which we will immediately ſpend in gin." They did ſo, and ſettled the account.

Great pains are taken to inſpire the good people of this country with apprehenſions of Spaniſh armaments and Spaniſh invaſions. With what truth theſe reports are ſpread about, and with what intention, will ſoon appear. In the mean time we have the ſolemn declarations of the Secretary of State immediately concerned, who joins a thorough perſonal knowledge of the affairs of that country to all the intelligence of office, that there neither is nor can be any cauſe of fear from that quarter. We have the engagement of the moſt able Miniſter this country has produced in the marine department, not only for the defence of our coaſts but for the maintenance of the honour of our flag: And for what is ſaid of Ireland being left defenceleſs, being drained of troops by the American embarkations, it is well known that ſhe has at this time the full complement of men allowed by the conſtitution to be kept up within that kingdom. So well founded are the clamours of theſe people, who magnify every little incident to create an alarm, and put the nation to an expence, and when they have done, their next ſtep is to cry out againſt the Miniſtry for the expences they themſelves have occaſioned.

The following uncommon wager was made on Thurſday laſt between two labourers in Lincoln's inn-fields, an Engliſhman and an Iriſhman: The ſubject turned on bodily ſtrength; Paddy propoſed to lay the Engliſhman a pot of beer, that he did not carry him in his hold to the top of the houſe they were repairing. The latter accepted of the bett: The Iriſhman therefore got into the machine, was carried up by the other, and when at the top, was thrown out upon the leads. On their further diſcuſſing the matter when they gained the ground, Paddy obſerved, "That by the *living God*, he had like to have won; for juſt as he got to the two pair of ſtairs window, his carrier began to totter and ſhake ſo much, that *bad luck to him*, if he had not like to have dropped him."

A correſpondent has favoured us with the following authentic copy of the letter, written and delivered ſome time ſince to a Great Perſonage, by a Gentlewoman, one of the people called Quakers, who, he aſſures us, is as reſpectable a character in private life, as that, or any other perſuaſion among us, can any where produce. As the letter is ſubmitted without any alterations, the candid reader will excuſe the ſingularity of an addreſs, very different from the uſual forms, even though he meets with unaffected loyalty, in lieu of mere profeſſion; ſincerity, in the room of pretenſion; ſimplicity, of elegance; and truth, of ſervile adulation:

DUTY to (God and) the King impels me to addreſs him in ſuch language, as Divine Wiſdom ſhall ſee meet to inſpire; and let it not ſeem a ſtrange thing to thee, O King, that a faithful ſubject ſhould be impreſſed with a deep and inward travail of ſpirit for thy proſperity with that of thy amiable conſort, and your royal offſpring, on whoſe account my knee hath bowed at the throne of Grace, and my heart and mouth been filled with this pathetick prayer, "Give the King thy judgments, O Lord, and thy righteouſneſs to the King's ſon." And I have been ſecretly favoured with a belief, that this petition hath been accepted of him who inſpired it, for he is known to the truly dependent upon him, to be a God hearing prayer, and anſwering in his own time, that which proceeds from the lively, ſenſible operation of his holy ſpirit. It was this that qualified the faithful Prophets plainly and advertingly to addreſs great and powerful Kings, and diſcloſe the mind of the Lord reſpecting them, and the kingdoms which in the courſe of his providence they were permitted to govern; and it is evident from the ſacred records, that thoſe Kings who feared God, and hearkened to his meſſengers, he never failed to bleſs and proſper. And ſuffer me, O King, to inform thee of the deep exerciſe I have ſuffered for a conſiderable time, from a view which I have cauſe to believe was given me by the holy ſpirit, of the alarming tendency of the commotions which unhappily prevail in ſome part of thy dominions, which, if not timely and wiſely ſuppreſſed, will, I greatly fear, involve this nation in almoſt irreparable grievances and troubles, which I heartily wiſh may be rightly and timely apprehended by thoſe in authority under thee, and prudently avoided. It does not ſeem to be my concern, to enumerate the many diſadvantages this nation muſt inevitably ſuſtain, if things ſhould be carried to extremeties; what is of the greateſt weight with me, is the dreadful conſequences that may attend, ſhould the ſword be once unſheathed; for who can preciſely determine, where, when, or in what it may end; the painful view given me of theſe important things, has for ſome weeks paſt exceedingly affected me; moſt gladly would I have diveſted myſelf of the diſtreſs it brought, and ſheltered myſelf under an apprehenſion of my inability to engage in things of ſo high a nature, but Infinite Wiſdom will work by ſuch inſtruments as he ſees meet, and his powerful word has been as a fire within me, ſo that I dare not any longer keep ſilence, but in humble and awful fear and obedience offer theſe weighty things, O King, to thy ſerious conſideration, imploring Divine Goodneſs to give thee a due ſenſe of them, and endue thee with wiſdom and reſolution to act for thy own and thy ſubjects good, and the preſervation of peace and tranquillity throughout thy extenſive dominions. And wherein ſome of thy American ſubjects may be thought blame-worthy, ſuffer me, O King, to entreat thee to deal with them as a tender father and compaſſionate Sovereign; chaſtiſe them, but not with ſcorpions; rebuke them, but not in anger; ſo ſhalt thou prevent the effuſion of blood, the rending of a potent empire, and by lenient meaſures win and ſecure to thyſelf their obedience, loyalty, and affection. May God Almighty bleſs, proſper, and direct thee, is the fervent prayer of thy faithful friend and loyal ſubject,

F. D!

PORTSMOUTH, *June* 5. Laſt night the Ruſſian Admiral ſaluted Sir James Douglaſs with 15 guns, he having received directions from the Ruſſian Ambaſſadour to pay that compliment to the Engliſh flag, which he omitted to do on their arrival at Spithead. His ſalute was returned by 13 guns.

CHARLESTOWN *(S. Carolina) July* 28.

Extract of a letter from an eminent hoſier in LONDON, *dated June* 1, 1775.

"IT is a matter of great concern to almoſt every perſon here, to be at variance with our colonies, which is a great diſcouragement to our manufactures: But Government ſeem determined to perſiſt, notwithſtanding all the petitions, remonſtrances, &c. that can be preſented. In our Branch, we have been obliged to diſcharge a number of workmen, and yet we have great quantities of goods on our hands. I ſincerely join with our brethren on your ſide the water, in deploring the unhappy conteſt. In the courſe of an examination I had the honour of undergoing before the Houſe of Commons, relative to the preſent ſtate of our manufacture, I informed them how much it would be affected by the ceſſation of the American commerce, but all in vain."

CAMBRIDGE, *Auguſt* 10.

LAST Saturdry a flag was ſent out to the lines at Roxbury by General Gage, for the important ſervice of bearing the following inſignificant letter, which as it contains news of great conſequence, it is thought expedient to give it to the public; and as many at this day are apt to diſpute the authenticity of any material intelligence, as a full conviction to all ſuch unbelievers the author's name is affixed.

"DEAR CHILD, Saturday *Auguſt* 5, 1775.

"I hoped to have heard from you by the Gentlemen from Nantucket, Mr. Boylſton's Captains. I have been very ill for three weeks, fever and flux; am growing better. My regard to the good family wherein you dwell, the grape vines bear in abundance, ditto peach and pear trees, that by Dr. Caner's that never bore before, hath three on it, which I do every thing I can to preſerve in order to know what pear it is, apricots the fineſt I ever ſaw, I wiſh I could ſend Mrs. Fitch a full third of each. Mr. Fitch and you another third, and the reſt for myſelf and friends; but wiſhes are all vain. I hear the port of Boſton is quite open, and the cuſtomhouſe to be kept here as uſual; a ſhip brought in yeſterday 2200 barrels of flour, Mr. Cotton and eldeſt ſon are dead of the flux, Parſon Wiſwall's wife and daughter dead with the ſame diſtemper. A. Vincent's wife was buried laſt night; that a great favour, becauſe ſhe hath been dead on one ſide and bedrid for 12 months laſt paſt, your ſiſter and children my kind regards to, the good family you are ſo happy to be in, the two Mr. Coffins, tell them I want to ſee them at Boſton, the two Colman's, Obed Huſſey, Capt. Folger's father, my Nantucket friends. Your's, W. BRATTLE.

P. S. And fine rabbits all killed and eat by the rats, heavy loſs and diſappointment."

Laſt Sabbath the enemy ſet fire to the houſe at Penny ferry, Malden Side, which was conſumed. This building was commanded by their cannon on Bunker's hill.

Since Monday morning laſt eight companies of rifle-men, conſiſting of about 200 men each, from Virginia, Maryland, and Pennſylvania, have arrived here. Four more are daily expected. They are an excellent body of troops, and appear, to a man, heartily diſpoſed to proſecute, with the utmoſt reſolution and vigour, the noble cauſe in which they are engaged.

NEW LONDON, *Auguſt* 11. We hear from Weſtmoreland, in the weſtern part of this colony, that laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight about 50 Indians of the Six Nations came to that place, and encamped at a ſmall diſtance from the ſettlement; the next day they came in and delivered a meſſage, which was to this purpoſe: That they were ſorry to hear of the difference which ſubſiſted between Great Britain and the colonies; thet they ſhould not take up the hatchet on either ſide; that they meant to be at peace with the Engliſh as long as the ſtream ran down the Suſquehannah river; That, ſhould difference in future ariſe between us and them, they would try every gentle and healing meaſure to obtain redreſs of the grievance; that as Col. Guy Johnſon had left his habitation, and they were deſtitute of a ſuperintendent, they deſird Col. Butler to take upon him that truſt; and the place for holding their future Congreſſes might be Weſtmoreland.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 16.

A LETTER from Cambridge of the 7th inſtant, ſays, "While I was at Roxbury, a flag came out of Boſton to inquire the fate of a Lieutenant who has been miſſing ſince the ſkirmiſh on Sunday night; it is ſuppoſed he is killed, and fell into a ditch, as he cannot be found. Hamilton and Parſons of the mercenaries are among the ſlain of the ſame evening. Yeſterday Capt. Morgan arrived here from Virginia, with his company of rifle-men; but they are grown ſo terrible to the mercenaries, that nothing is to be ſeen over their breaſtworks but a hat. General Gage has built thirteen boats, which will carry 60 men each, and they have, for ſeveral days, been practiſing the men to row them about in Boſton harbour, from which we may ſuppoſe, ſome party is to be made by water. Our camp continues very healthy, and we have great plenty. It is reported ſome of Gage's ſheep-ſtealers have returned with tolerable ſucceſs. General Gage is preparing fuel for the winter, which is ſcarce. The inhabitants of Boſton are coming out every day, who are ſcattered through the country in a very diſtreſſed condition, but you hear very little complaint. We have various reports of ſucceſs to the eaſtward, but they are without foundation. The Indian Chief of the Chagnawagas left us a few days ago, well pleaſed with his journey."

By the above we fear there is no truth in the report of our people having taken five of Gage's ſhips.

A letter of the 5th inſtant from the camp, ſays, "the enemy's army are 60 men worſe in killed and taken this week."

Extract of a letter from FREDERICK *town, Auguſt* 1.

"Notwithſtanding the urgency of my buſineſs, I have been detained three days in this place by an occurrence truly agreeable. I have had the happineſs of ſeeing Capt. Michael Creſap, marching at the head of a formidable company, of upward of 130 men from the Mountains, and back woods, painted like Indians, armed with tomahawks and rifles, dreſſed in hunting ſhirts and mackaſons; and though ſome of them had travelled near 800 miles from the banks of the Ohio, they ſeemed to walk light and eaſy, and not with leſs ſpirit than in the firſt hour of their march. Health and vigour, after what they had undergone, declared them to be intimate with hardſhip, and familiar with danger. Joy and ſatisfaction were viſible in the crowd that met them. Had Lord North been preſent, and aſſured that the brave leader could raiſe Thouſands of ſuch like to defend his country, what think you, would not the hatchet and the block have intruded upon his mind? I had an opportunity of attending the Captain during his ſtay in town, and watched the behaviour of his men, and the manner in which he treated them; for it ſeems that all thoſe who got out to war under him, do not only pay the moſt willing obedience to him as their commander, but in every inſtance of diſtreſs look up to him as a friend or a father. A great part of his time was ſpent in liſtening to and relieving their wants without any apparent ſenſe of fatigue and trouble; when complaints were before him he determined with kindneſs and ſpirit, and on every occaſion condeſcended to pleaſe without loſing his dignity.

"Yeſterday the company were ſupplied with a ſmall quantity of powder from the magazine, which wanted airing, and was not in good order for rifles; in the evening, however, they were drawn out, to ſhew the Gentlemen of the town their dexterity in ſhooting, a clapboard with a mark the ſize of dollar, was put up; they began to fire off hand, and the byſtanders were ſurpriſed, few ſhot being made that were not cloſe to or in the paper; when they had ſhot for a time in this way, ſome lay on their back, ſome on their breaſt or ſide, others ran 20 or 30 ſteps and firing, appeared to be equally certain of their mark. With this performance the company were more than ſatisfied, when a young man took up the board in his hand, not by the end but the ſide, and holding it up, his brother walked to the diſtance and very coolly ſhot in the white; laying down his rifle, he took the board, and holding it as it was held before, the ſecond brother ſhot as the former had done. By this exerciſe I was more aſtoniſhed than pleaſed. But will you believe me when I tell you that one of the men took the board and placing it between his legs, ſtood with his back to the tree, while another drove the centre. What would a regular army, of conſiderable ſtrength in the foreſt of America do with 1000 of theſe men, who want nothing to preſerve their health and courage but water from the ſpring, with a little parched corn, and what they can eaſily procure in hunting; and who, wrapped in their blankets in the damp of night, would chooſe the ſhade of a tree for their covering, and the earth for their bed."

Circumſtances of intelligence, proving the excellence of the ſoil and climate of Virginia, which, to the aſtoniſhment of thoſe who came from the beſt parts of Europe, have been, by many, thought to be bad.

OF 184 plants of oranges, citrons, lemons, &c. put into boxes in Italy, in the month of October, landed in Virginia in June laſt (when of courſe they would have but ſmall remains of life) and ſet in the earth in Albemarle about the latter end of the ſame month, there are now an hundred and thirty odd which have put out new and luxriant ſhoots. Two thirds of the vines which were planted under the ſame diſadvantages have likewiſe put out new ſhoots. The olive plants are all living.

The vines planted by Mr. Bolling in the county of Buckingham, although managed according to the directions of the French writers of the 48th and 49th degrees of latitude, are in a condition to yield wine the enſuing year, if well attended to. The ſlips planted by that Gentleman the laſt year, after the method of the vignerons of Europe inhabiting a climate ſimilar to our own, have now the appearance of vines 3 or 4 years old. A ſlip planted by him in the ſpring of the preſent year has produced two bunches of grapes; a fact which would not be believed in the wine countries of the old world.

Two kinds of wild grapes have been diſcovered, of the moſt promiſing quality for making good wine when they ſhall be improved by cultivation, and doubtleſs more may be diſcovered.

The olive trees planted in Albemarle, under the Blue Ridge of mountains, about two months before the remarkable froſt of the

5th of May 1774, are now in a more thriving condition than it is thought they would have been under the like circumſtance in any of the oil countries of Europe.

This country is certainly calculated to produce, in perfection, every thing of the growth of the temperate zones; and may, by induſtry, be rendered abundant, happy, and rich, if it's inhabitants can be perſuaded to get the better of their diffidence of it's climate as to things which it will moſt readily yield.

NEW YORK, *Auguſt* 28.

WE hear a number of officers Ladies, have lately arrived at Boſton, from England, Ireland, &c and on their landing they were to a woman, *widows*.

We hear that General Gage's Lady and family, with a number of other people have ſailed from Boſton for England.

Wedneſday the ſecond diviſion of the New York battalion, commanded by Major Zedwitz, ſailed for Albany, to join the former diviſion, under General Schuyler's command at Ticonderoga.

We hear from St. Croix, that an hurricane had happened in the Weſt Indies, which occaſioned many veſſels from that and the neighbouring ports, to put to ſea.

The Provincial Congreſs having reſolved that the cannon ſhould be removed from the battery, a number of the citizens collected for that purpoſe laſt Wedneſday evening; and, part of the provincial artillery, under the command of Capt. John Lamb, were poſted on the battery, to prevent the landing of any party from the Aſia man of war, to annoy them while at work. When they marched down, which was about eleven o'clock, they obſerved one of the above ſhip's barges lying at ſome diſtance from the ſhore, where ſhe continued upwards of an hour; then ſhe got under ſail, and fired a muſket at the men that were poſted on the battery. This was immediately returned by a ſmart fire of muſketry from the artillery, and a few of the independent light infantry belonging to Col. Laſher's battalion, that were likewiſe poſted there for the above purpoſe. Soon after this the Aſia fired three cannon, when our drums beat to arms, which alarmed the inhabitants; when they had aſſembled ſhe began a heavy and ſmart fire, of nine, eighteen, and twenty four pounders, and ſome grape ſhot; ſucceeded by a diſcharge of muſketry from the marines: But without doing any other miſchief than damaging the upper part of ſeveral houſes near the fort, and White Hall, and wounding three men. Notwithſtanding the fire from the Aſia, the citizens effected their purpoſe, and carried off 21 pieces of cannon, being all that were mounted on carriages. Since this diſturbance the women and children have been continually moving out of town, with their moſt valuable effects.

In conſequence of the above procedure his Worſhip the Mayor received the 4 following letters from Capt. Vandeput, which were anſwered.

ASIA, *Auguſt* 24, 1775.

„ After the event of laſt night, I think it neceſſary to inform you, that having *Information* that it was intended by ſome people in New York to take away the guns from the battery, which, as ſtores belonging to the King, it is my duty to protect. I ſent a boat to lie near the ſhore, to watch their motions; ſoon after twelve they began to move the guns from the battery, which being obſerved by the officer in the boot, he left his ſtation to come on board to inform me thereof, but being perceived from the ſhore, he was fired upon by a great many muſketry, by which one of the men in the boat was *ſhot dead*. My duty called upon me to repel an attack of this ſort, as well as to defend the guns, which occaſioned me to fire upon the battery. I acquaint you with this that the people of the town may not imagine it is my intention to do them any hurt, which I wiſh as much as poſſible to avoid; but if they will perſiſt in behaving in ſuch a manner as to make their ſafety and my duty incompatable, the miſchiefs that may ariſe muſt lie at their doors, and not mine. I am, &c.

An anſwer is deſired. G. VANDEPUT."

To the Mayor and Magiſtrates of New York.

" Gentlemen, ASIA, *Auguſt* 24, 1775.

" Whereas a boat belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Aſia (under my command) was between 12 and 1 o,clock this morning, fired upon by a number of people from the walls of the city; by which firing one man in the ſaid boat was *ſhot dead*: And whereas his Majeſty's cannon mounted upon the walls were about that time, and afterwards, taken off from thence; the perpetrators of which are guilty of the crimes expreſſed in the ſtatutes for ſuch offences; this is to require, at the hands of the magiſtrates, due ſatisfaction for theſe high miſdemenors; as I muſt otherwiſe look upon theſe acts, not as acts of rioters, but as done by the whole community. I wrote a letter to you this morning, to which I have not received any anſwer; I muſt therefore inform you, that if you do not think proper to ſend ſome anſwer to this, as ſoon as may reaſonably be expected, I ſhall look upon your ſilence as a negative to my requiſition, and ſhall take ſuch meaſures as may ſeem neceſſary to me accordingly. I am, &c.

To the Mayor and principal Magiſtrates. G. VANDEPUT."

" Sir, ASIA, N. River, *Aug.* 25, 1775.

" I received a letter from you laſt night, in which you ſaid that you would this morning ſend me an explicit anſwer to my former letters. As you certainly have had ſufficient time to make every neceſſary inquiry, I am to deſire you will ſend me your anſwer upon the receipt of this.

I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

To W. Hicks, Eſq; G. VANDEPUT."

" Sir, ASIA, N. River, *Aug.* 25, 1775.

" I have juſt now received yours; in return to which I am to acquaint you that the muſket fired from our boat, was fired as a ſignal towards the ſhip, and not at the battery, as the people in the boat will likewiſe make their affidavits of. You ſay you are at a loſs to account how my duty could oblige me to fire upon the city, in defence of thoſe guns, in the ſeat of civil government; and you add, that you can neither account for my inducement, half an hour after the return of the boats and the removal of the cannon, for firing a broadſide at the city at large. You ſurely cannot doubt it's being my duty to defend every part of the King's ſtores, wherever they may be: For this purpoſe I fired upon the battery, as the only means to prevent the intentions of the people employed in removing the guns. For a conſiderable time I thought they had deſiſted from their purpoſe, till their huzzaing and their firing from the walls upon the ſhip, convinced me to the contrary; this occaſioned the broadſide to be fired, not at the city at large, but as the moſt effectual method to prevent their perſiſting in their purſuit, which it were impoſſible I could tell they had effected. I have no more to add, but that I ſhall perſiſt in doing what I know to be my duty: In the doing which I ſhall, if poſſible, avoid doing hurt to any one.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

To W. Hicks, Eſq; G. VANDEPUT."

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 9.

THE northern papers, which came to hand yeſterday, contain nothing of importance from Boſton, other than Gage's having blown up cattle William. A ſloop of war called the Falcon, Capt. Linzee, on the 13th ult. cannonaded the town of Glouceſter, at Cape Anne, and ſent two armed tenders to attack the inhabitants wherever they ſhould find them, which were taken after a ſmart engagement, with the loſs of one man on the ſide of the beſieged. Linzee made off next day, with only half his men; thirty five were made priſoners, and ſent to the camp, one killed, and ſeveral wounded.

The Captain of the Aſia man of war at New York has threatened to entirely demoliſh the town, unleſs the cannon taken from the battery are returned.

The ſhocking accounts of damage done by the rains laſt week are numerous: Moſt of the mill-dams are broke, the corn laid almoſt level with the ground, and fodder deſtroyed; many ſhips and other veſſels drove aſhore and damaged, at Norfolk, Hampton, and York.

In the heavy ſtorm of wind and rain, which came on laſt Saturday, and continued moſt part of the night, the Mercury man of war was drove from her ſtation abreaſt of the town of Norfolk, and ſtuck faſt aground in ſhoal water; it is thought ſhe will not be got off without a great deal of trouble. The Otter's tender went aſhore in the night, near Hampton; a number of the inhabitants boarded her next day, ſecured the rigging, guns, &c. and then burnt the veſſel. Six of the tender's men were made priſoners, but have ſince been releaſed in conſequence of ſome threats from the Governor.

Yeſterday morning John Randolph, Eſq; his Majeſty's Attorney General for this colony, with his Lady and daughters, ſet out from this city, for Norfolk, to embark for Great Britain.

General Waſhington has been pleaſed to appoint Edmund Randolph, Eſq; one of his Excellency's aids de camp.

Extract of an Ordinance of the Convention for providing arms and ammunition for the uſe of the colony.

" And for the greater encouragement of perſons to make ſaltpetre and ſulphur, *Be it further ordained*, that the ſum of 3s. for every pound of good ſaltpetre, and the ſum of 1s. per pound for any quantity not exceeding 20,000lb. neat weight of good ſulphur, which ſhall be manufactured and refined of materials of the natural produce of this colony, and delivered to any committee of a county or corporation, on or before the firſt day of October 1776, for the uſe of the public, ſhall be paid to the proprietor thereof by the Treaſurer aforeſaid, upon a certificate from the Chairman of the ſaid committees reſpectively.

☞ *On Monday laſt the detachment of volunteers from Spotſylvania county, under the command of Capt. Beverley Winſlow, arrived in the grove, and beg leave to take this public method of returning their warmeſt thanks to the Rev. Archibald Dick and Mr. John Crawley, for their very kind and benevolent treatment to them on their march down.*

Gentlemen,

I am exceedingly ſorry that I am compelled by the officers of the volunteer companies to tranſmit you a copy of the paragraph, inſerted in my paper this week, relative to Mr. Hardcaſtle. I leave it to yourſelves whether you will comply with this requiſition or not, and am, Gentlemen, Your moſt obedient,

Sept. 8, 1775. JOHN PINKNEY.

Meſſ. Dixon & Hunter.

IN conſequence of a report laſt Tueſday morning that a certain Joſhua Hardcaſtle, of this city, had the preceding evening been guilty of uttering expreſſions highly degrading the good people who compoſe the ſeveral companies now in this place; and moreover, that he had frequently ſpoke of the cauſe of America in a moſt diſgraceful and menacing manner; the volunteers, exaſperated at this inſulting behaviour, and thinking themſelves bound, by the ties of honour and love of country, to enquire into the nature of the offence, accordingly waited upon the ſaid Hardcaſtle, and conducted him to the *Grove* (the habitation of the ſoldiers) where the officers and men were immediately drawn up. They then proceeded to his trial, and after a candid, mature, and deliberate examination of the witneſſes, found him guilty of the facts laid to his charge. One of the principal officers then made the following propoſitions: Whether the ſaid Hardcaſtle ſhould be *complimented* with a *coat* of *thickſet*; whether he ſhould be *drummed* through the city; or whether he ſhould make *public conceſſions*. The officers then divided, when ten were for DRUMMING, and a like number for CONCESSIONS. However, they at laſt agreed that he ſhould *only* aſk pardon of all the officers and ſoldiers preſent, and give his promiſe that he never would de guilty of a like offence, and alſo be publiſhed in the Virginia gazettes, as a warning to thoſe who may hereafter ſport with the great and glorious cauſe of America.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 9, 1775.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon. JOSHUA HARDCASTLE.

URBANNA, *Auguſt* 26, 1775.

THE Subſcriber intending to leave the Colony for a few Months, deſires all thoſe indebted to the Eſtate of *David Ker*, Eſq; late of *Middleſex* County, deceaſed, or to Dr. *George Johnſton*, late of *Glouceſter* County, to pay their reſpective balances to Mr. *William Graham* of *King* and *Queen* County, who is properly authoriſed to receive the ſame; and all who have Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to apply to him for Payment. 2 JAMES GREGORIE.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. MILES TAYLOR'*s*, *in the Town of* RICHMOND,

THE FOLLOWING

GARDEN and other SEEDS,

Lately imported from ITALY, *viz.*

BROWN Colewarts	Early Mazzochi do.	White Cucumbers.
Rom. purple do.	Late ditto.	Naples Water-melon.
Roman ſmall Broccoli	Parſley.	Piſtoia ditto.
Laſagnino Cabbage.	Roman ditto.	Early Muſk-melon.
Verzotto do.	Spinage.	Orange ditto.
Crocino Colewarts.	Aſparagus.	---- Cantaloupe do.
Early Broccoli.	Sweet Baſil.	Early Pumpkins.
Green ditto.	Citron ditto.	Celery.
White loaf ditto.	Leeks.	Long ditto.
Zolfino ditto.	Round Radiſh.	Lupini.
Colliflower from *Malta*	Long ditto.	Turkey Snap Beans.
Orange Lettuce.	French ditto.	Early Charlton Peaſe.
Roman ditto.	Ramolacci ditto.	Ormond Hotſpur do.
Curled dttto.	Creſs.	Large Marrowfat do.
Dutch ditto.	Chervil.	Dwarf do. do.
Winter ditto.	Poppy.	Ledman's Dwarf do.
Italian Loaf early do.	Beet.	Winter ditto.
Imperial ditto.	Red Beet.	Saffron.
Endive.	Sweet Fennil.	Four Kinds of Wheat
Curled ditto.	Green Cucumbers.	Three do. Horſe Beans

To be SOLD,

On TUESDAY 31*ſt of* OCTOBER *next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the Premiſes,*

A TRACT *of* LAND *lying in* King *and* Queen *county, near* Todd's Bridge, *containing about* 1400 *Acres, altogether or in Parcels, belonging to the Eſtate of Col.* Humphrey Hill, *deceaſed; alſo, all the* STOCKS *of* HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, *and* HOGS, *with the* PLANTATION UTENSILS, &c. *Credit will be given till the* 25*th April* 1777, *giving Bond and Security to the Executors. The Bonds to carry Intereſt from the Date if not paid when due. Any Perſon may view the Land by applying to* Edmund Taylor, *the Overſeer.*

JOHN HILL,
EDWARD HILL, } Executors.
WILLIAM HILL,

2

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, a BAY MARE, about 4 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, remarkably well made, has a Blaze Face, three white Feet, a roached Mane, and branded on the off Buttock thus [illegible], paces, trots, and gallops, but goes very wide behind when pacing. I will give 20s. Reward to any Perſon that will contrive the ſaid Mare to Mr. *Walter Coles* in *Halifax* County, or to me in *Albemarle*.

2‖ JOHN COLES.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, in *Hanover* County, near *Newcaſtle*, about the 24th of *Auguſt* laſt, a BAY MARE, about 4 Feet 8 Inches high, trots and gallops well, branded on the near Buttock I, and has on her Rump a ſmall white Spot. Whoever brings the ſaid Mare to me in *Hanover*, ſhall have 20s. Reward if taken in the County, and 30s. if out thereof.

1‖ JAMES GRANTLAND.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Number of Students now at *Littleton* School, in *Cumberland* County, manifeſtly proves that an Academy eſtabliſhed in ſaid County, on a proper Plan, might prove extremely uſeful; and as an introduction to ſuch a Deſign, the School, which is at preſent under the Care of one Maſter only, ſhall be attended by two Maſters after the firſt Day of *October* next, who have had a regular Education, and are to teach the *Greek* and *Latin* Languages, and the Mathematicks in all it's Branches. It is intended to employ a third Maſter to teach Natural and Moral Philoſophy, as ſoon as the Number of Students will afford ſufficient Encouragement.

All poſſible pains ſhall be taken at this School to qualify the Youth for valuable and uſeful Members of Society, by inculcating on their Minds the neceſſity of living ſoberly, righteouſly, and godly, without Enthuſiaſm or Superſtition.

From the many unneceſſary Diviſions, and erroneous Tenets, propagated among us, and the general Prevalency of Ignorance, Enthuſiam, and Impiety, among the lower Claſs of People, may be perceived the Neceſſity of having our Youth educated under the immediate Care and Superintendency of ſuch as are Members of our happy Eſtabliſhment, and of approved Morals.

There is a ſufficient Number of Planters Houſes convenient to the School, to board forty Boys. The annual Charge of each Student is ten pounds for Bed, Board, and Waſhing, and five Pounds for School Fees. As the Charge is moderate, and the Situation healty and pleaſant, it is hoped that this School ſhall meet with Encouragement, as long as the Conduct of the Maſters (who are always to be Members of the Church of England) ſhall merit Approbation.

As ſoon as Peace is reſtored, it is intended to raiſe a ſufficient Sum of Money, by Subſcription, to ſupport and maintain *in perpetuum*, a public School in this Pariſh, under the Care of ſeveral Maſters, and to build neceſſary Houſes, agreeable to a Plan to be approved of by a Majority of the Donors. ‖

Juſt Publiſhed,

THE DUTY OF STANDING FAST IN OUR SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL LIBERTIES,

A

SERMON,

Preached in CHRIST Church, the 7th of *July*, before the FIRST BATTALION of the City and Liberties of *Philadelphia*,

By the Rev. JACOB DUCHE, M. A.

Publiſhed at their Requeſt, and inſcribed to GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of the *American* Forces.

GALLATIONS, Chap. V. Part of FIRST Verſe:

STAND FAST, THEREFORE, IN THE LIBERTIES WHEREWITH CHRIST HATH MADE US FREE.

TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a BLACK COW, with ſome White under her Belly, about three Years old laſt Spring, marked with a Crop in each Ear, the Crop is pretty much hollowed, ſomething like a Swallowfork. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s. CHARLES PEMBERTON.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a SORREL MARE about 4 Feet 5½ Inches high, 14 or 15 Years old, has a Star in her Forehead, ſeveral white Spots on each Side of her Head, ſome Saddle Spots, is ſcabby under the Belly, with white Hairs intermixed, not branded, had a Bell on, tied with a Part of an old Girth. Poſted, and appraiſed to SIX POUNDS.

THOMAS AUSTIN.

RICHMOND, *Auguſt* 23, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the Colony immediately. Mr. *John Barret* will collect what Debts are due to me on my Account, as well as what are due to us on our joint Account. He will alſo pay what Debts we owe.

(‖) THOMAS REID.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN out of my Paſture, on *Thurſday* the 17th of *Auguſt* laſt, a likely young BLACK MARE, 5 Years old, branded on the near Buttock O, 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has three white Feet, a Blaze in her Face, which inclines a little to the right, and a Switch Tail and hanging Mane; ſhe paces remarkably well and eaſy, and is very tractable at the Plough. Whoever delivers her to me in *King* and *Queen*, near *Todd's Bridge*, ſhall have the above Reward.

‖ ANNE PIERCE.

STOLEN from *New Kent* Courthouſe, in the Night of the 27th Inſtant, a likely dun coloured bay MARE, 4 or 5 Years old laſt Spring, about 4 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail. She ſwings her Tail from Side to Side more than common when ſhe trots, has lately been tarred on the Breaſt and Forehead for the Diſtemper, and branded, very intelligibly, on the near Buttock B. Whoever will bring the ſaid Mare to me, at *New Kent* Courthouſe, ſhall have a Reward of 10s. if taken up within 20 Miles of this Place, and in Proportion for a greater or ſmaller Diſtance.

WARREN ASHLEY.

For SALE, by the Subſcriber,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms, for ready Money,

A choice Parcel of

Weſt India RUM and *Muſcovado* SUGAR.

PETERSBURG, *Sept.* 1, 1775. } 2) EMANUEL WALKER.

MANCHESTER, *Auguſt* 30, 1775.

I intend to leave the Colony for a few Months. (‖) JOHN TURNER.

POETS CORNER.

ADDRESS *of the Author to his* Bed.

THOU Bed, in which I firſt began
To be that various creature, Man;
And, when again the Fates decree,
The place where I muſt ceaſe to be;
When ſickneſs comes, to *whom* I fly,
To ſooth my pain and cloſe my eye;
When cares ſurround me, where I weep,
Or loſe them all in balmy ſleep;
When ſore with labour, whom I court,
And to thy downy breaſt reſort:
Where too extatic joys I find,
When deigns my Delia to be kind,
And, full of love, in all her charms,
Thou giv'ſt the fair one to my arms;
The Centre thou, where joy and pain,
Diſeaſe and reſt, alternate reign!
Oh! if within thy little ſpace
So many different ſcenes have place,
Leſſons as uſeful ſhalt thou teach
As Sages dictate, Churchmen preach;
And Men, convinc'd by thee alone,
This great important truth ſhall own,
That thin partitions do divide
The bounds where good and ill reſide;
That nought is perfect here below,
But bliſs ſtill borders upon Wo.

FOR SALE,

BY THE PRINTERS OF THIS PAPER,

FINE WRITING PAPER, BLUE, BLOTTING, BROWN, and WHITED BROWN PAPER.—Alſo

CARTRIDGE PAPER,

By the REAM or QUIRE.

MANCHESTER, *Auguſt* 21, 1775.

I ſhall leave this Colony immediately, and intend returning in a few Months.

DANIEL MONTGOMERIE.

DINWIDDIE, *September* 1, 1775.

FOR SALE, on very reaſonable Terms, ſeveral Tracts of valuable PATENTED LAND, ſome of which have Plantations with conſiderable Improvements thereon; alſo ſeveral Surveys and Entries of LAND, all lying in the Counties of *Halifax*, *Charlotte*, and *Bedford*. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the Land, and know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Joſeph Medley* in *Halifax*, or to Mr. *Thomas Paulett* or *William Harvey*, Junior, of *Charlotte*. Good Titles will be made the Puchaſers by Mr. *Alexander Shaw* of this County, who is properly abthoriſed to act for me during my Abſence from this Colony, for a few Months.

(tf) NATHANIEL MANSON.

Juſt come to Hand,

And to be ſold by the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE and coarſe Broadcloths, Caſimirs, Bath Coating, Wiltons, *&c.* with ſuitable Trimmings; Silk and Worſted Stuffs, Durants, Callimancoes, black and green Laſting, black and Pink Serge Denim, Hair and Worſted Shags, Velveret, Corderoy; black, green, and Pink Breeches Patterns; brown and white Thread ditto, Silk Macaroni for Jackets and Breeches, black Silk Laſting, Taffeta, Satinet and Princeſs Stuff, Humhums, Muſlins, white and printed Callicoes, Luſtrings and Perſians, flowered, ſtriped, and plain Gauzes, Gauze Aprons and Handkerchiefs, flowered, ſtriped, and plain Lawns, Lawn Aprons and Handkerchiefs, flowered Muſlin Aprons, Patent Net ditto, Luſtring and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, white and coloured Sewing Silk, Nuns and coloured Thread, white and brown Stocking ditto, Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk, Thread, and Worſted Hoſe, Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk, Thread, and Leather Gloves, Men's, Women's, and Children's Shoes, Chair Lace, Beaver and Felt Hats, Leather Breeches, Cloves, Indigo, Pepper, Pimenta, Licorice, Muſtard, Jeſuits Bark, *Anderſon's* Pills, *Turlington's* Balſam, *Greenough's* Tincture, Caſtile and *Iriſh* Soap, Train Oil, Paints, Copperas, Allum, Rice, *Madeira* and Port Wine by the Dozen.----Alſo a few Articles of Jewellery, Millenary, Stationary, Cutlery, Ironmongery, Saddlery, and Crockery Ware.-------The Whole to be ſold very cheap for ready Money, by WILLIAM TURNER.

WHEREAS *Joſeph Goodman* and *Timothy Goodman*, of *Hanover* County, paſſed a Bond payable to me the 25th Day of *December* 1776, for 100l. current Money, and I have ſince aſſigned the ſaid Bond to *Chriſtopher Hutchings* of *Pittſylvania* County: I do, notwithſtanding, hereby forewarn the ſaid *Joſeph* and *Timothy Goodman* from paying the ſaid Bond to the ſaid *Hutchings*, or any other Perſon that may take an Aſſignment from him. (2‖) WILLIAM GOODMAN.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *Auguſt* 14, 1775.

MY Wife *Elizabeth* having ſhamefully neglected, and opprobriouſly laid aſide, the Duties of a Chriſtian and a Wife, in every Reſpect where the conjugal Ties of Love and mutual Intereſt are binding, I am conſtrained to give this public Notice, that I will not be bound by any Contract ſhe may make; and I hereby forewarn all Perſons whatever from truſting or crediting her on the Strength of her Connexion with her much abuſed and injured Huſband.

THOMAS CARTER, Jun.

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JAMES BALFOUR, *deceaſed, on* TUESDAY *the 12th of* SEPTEMBER, *on the Premiſes*,

NINE Hundred and forty ACRES of LAND lying in *Brunſwick* County, near *Fontain's* Creek, being the Land he purchaſed of *Gray Briggs*. Credit will be allowed till the 1ſt of *January* 1777 for one Half the Purchaſe Money, and till *January* 1778 for the other Half, on giving Bond (with approved Security) to carry Intereſt from the Date if not punctually diſcharged. ------- All Perſons having any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make them known as ſoon as poſſible. THOMAS EATON, } Executors.
AUGUSTINE WILLIS, }

I PROPOSE declining the Buſineſs I have for ſome Time paſt conducted for Meſſ. *John M'Douall* and Co. of *Glaſgow*.

SIMON FRASER.

MR. *Simon Fraſer* being about to decline the Buſineſs carried on by him at this Place, for Account of Meſſ. *John M'Douall* and Co. of *Glaſgow*, all Perſons indebted to thoſe Gentlemen, for Dealings with Mr. *Fraſer*, and have it not in their Power to pay, are requeſted to come and ſettle their Accounts, by granting Bonds for their reſpective Balances, as ſoon as convenient for them; and thoſe to whom the ſtore is indebted will have their Accounts adjuſted and diſcharged as ſoon as poſſible.———The Buſineſs (after the 1ſt of *October*) will be carried on under my Management.

URBANNA, *Auguſt* 20, 1775. } BENNETT BROWNE.

PRINCE EDWARD, *Auguſt* 20, 1775.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon, for ſome Time.

JOHN GRAHAM.

PRINCESS ANNE, *July* 27, 1775.

RUN away, laſt Night, from the Subſcriber, in *Princeſs Anne*, a likely young Negro Fellow named DANIEL, about 18 Years of Age, ſhort and thick, has ſmall eyes, often ſmiles when ſpoke to, and one of his Feet is flatter than the other; had on, when he went away, an Oſnabrug Shirt, an old blue coat, and a Pair of black knit Breeches, with Trouſers over them. He carried with him two young Negro Boys, viz. JACK and PETER: *Jack* is about 15 Years old, well ſet, very artful, has a ſurly Look, flat Noſe, and thick Lips; had on, when he went away, a new dark *Ruſſia* Drab Coat and Breeches with white Metal Buttons, two Shirts, and two white Jackets, though probably may keep on his old blue Jacket and Trouſers, which he wore in common. *Peter*, the Property of my Son, is about 16 Years old, taller than *Daniel*, much blacker than the other two, well made, and ſlow of Speech; had on, when he went away, a black Cloth Jacket, white Breeches, and an Oſnabrug Shirt. I imagine they are lurking about *Norfolk*, or gone to *Hampton*, where *Peter* is well acquainted. I forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels from carrying them out of the Colony; and whoever ſecures the ſaid NEGROES, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for each, by

EDWARD HACK MOSELEY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Richmond* Town, about the 18th of *July* laſt, a SORREL GELDING, 4 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a large Star in his Forehead, a ſmall Lump on his Back, and a remarkable Cut in his near fore Hoof that will never grow out, paces ſlow, trots and canters; his Brand (if any) forgot. Forty Shillings will be paid on Delivery of the Horſe at *Richmond*, and four Pounds, if ſtolen, on Conviction of the Thief.

JOHN SKELTON.

HANOVER Town, *Auguſt* 21, 1775.

STOLEN from this Place, the 8th of *June* laſt, a LIGHT GRAY HORSE about 14½ Hands high, 7 Years old, long bodied, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, paces and canters, and is a remarkable pleaſant riding Horſe. Whoever will bring him to me ſhall have 5l. Reward, and 10l. on Conviction of the Thief.

6 THOMAS EVANS.

TAKEN up, in *Prince George*, a BAY HORSE with black Legs, a Star in his Forehead, is creſt-fallen, appears to be old, 4 Feet 9 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and branded on the near Shoulder S. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.——ALSO a BRIGHT BAY MARE, 4 Feet 5 Inches high, with a drooped Rump, a thorough Pacer, and branded on the near Buttock with a Heart. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

THOMAS EPES.

TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a black and white HEIFER about 3 Years old, marked with a Crop and Slit in each Ear, has now a Calf, which was calved ſince ſhe came to my Plantation. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 15s.——ALSO a pied HEIFER about 3 Years old, marked with a Swallowfork in the left Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 17s. 6d.

‖ THOMAS FOX.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a DARK BAY MARE about 9 Years old, 4 Feet 7 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock with a Woman's Stirrup, ſhod before, has ſome Saddle Spots, half roached Mane and Sprig Tail, a Slit in her Tongue, and a few white Hairs on her Noſe. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l.

JACOB EARLY.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a DARK BAY HORSE about 6 Years old, 4 Feet 9 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock with two Marks reſembling Part of a W or M, has ſome white Hairs in his Mane, he paces ſlow, and his near fore Foot turns out. Poſted, and appraiſed to 17l. 10s.

‖ WILLIAM ELLIS.

THE Subſcriber being very deſirous of getting out of Debt, without any Dependence on his ungrateful Debtors, propoſes to ſell the pleaſant and healthy Seat of HUNTINGTOUR, near *Appamattox* River, in the lower End of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 Acres of good Land, which produces fine Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, *&c.* The Houſes are new, and the beſt I have ſeen in the county; a larger and better Garden I believe is not in the Colony, and on this Land are ſeveral Hundred Fruit Trees of the beſt Kind, many of which were brought by water to *Richmond* Town above 80 Miles. On this Tract of Land is a large Proportion of exceeding fine Meadow Land, with a Fiſh Pond within three Hundred Yards of the Dwelling-Houſe, ſtored with various Kinds of fine Fiſh, ſufficient for the Uſe of a Family the Year round. In this Neighbourhood is Plenty of excellent Veniſon. The Air is ſo pure that I never knew an Inſtance of any Perſon having the Ague and Fever at *Huntingtour*. I have travelled through the moſt Parts of *Virginia*, and I have not ſeen any Part that I would ſo willingly reſide in as this Neighbourhood. If I ſell this Place, I ſhall live on the Part of this Tract of Land which has been advertiſed for ſome Time paſt. I make no Doubt but *Appamattox* River will be ſoon cleared, and then Wheat will be carried as far as Col. *Baniſter's* Mill, near *Peterſburg*, for 4d. or 5d. *per* Buſhel. I made at this Place 100 Gallons of rich Wine in 1772, and laſt Year (if it had not been for the Froſt) I could have made 5 or 600 Gallons, which Quantity I expect to make this Year.

HUNTINGTOUR would be a pleaſant and ſafe Place for a Gentleman of Fortune to retreat to in the Horrours of a civil War, or in the ſickly Months of many Parts of the Lowlands.

"What is Honour, Grandeur, and Wealth?
"All fleeting, Nothing's without Health!"

I hope any Gentlemen inclinable to purchaſe will viſit the Premiſes this Summer.——I will alſo ſell, very cheap (that is, for about Half the Value) the Tract of rich LAND I have advertiſed in *Albemarle* for ſome Time paſt.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

KING WILLIAM, *July* 27, 1775.

STOLEN, in the Night of the 20th Inſtant, from the Plantation of *Ralph Wormeley*, Eſq; in this County, a LIGHT BAY HORSE, riſing 4 Years old, 4 Feet 9 Inches high, with a Blaze Face, his left hind Foot white, neither docked nor branded. Alſo a BAY MARE about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock RW, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and has been lately worked in a Plough. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe and Mare to me, at the aforeſaid Plantation, or will give ſuch Intelligence that I may get them, ſhall have 20s. Reward if taken up in this County, and 40s. if out thereof. (tf) HARRY GAINES.

☞ There was a SADDLE carried off with the Horſes.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th Inſtant (*July*) two Servant Men, viz. JOHN STAUNTON, an *Engliſhman*, very talkative, by Trade a Wheelwright, pitted with the Smallpox, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with ſhort dark Hair; had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers. —ANDREW M'GILL, a *Scotchman*, by Trade a Blackſmith, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears ſhort dark Hair, of a ſwarthy Complexion; had on a dark blue Cloth Coat and Jacket, Leather Breeches, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers.—I imagine they will endeavour to paſs for Sailors, as from the ſhips of war. I have heard that they were ſeen going towards *North Carolina*, and will give 5l. for each if ſecured in any Gaol.

tf JOHN SHIPHARD.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 5, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, two indented Servants named ROBERT SHAW and ANDREW INGLES, both Natives of *Scotland*, and Bakers by Trade. Each of them had on a Bearſkin Jacket lined with Plaid, Oſnabrug Trouſers, old Shoes, and Half worn Caſtor Hats. Their Bundles conſiſt, as it is ſuppoſed, of two Match Coat Blankets, two Pair of Leather Breeches, two Oſnabrug Shirts, two Check Shirts, and two red Jackets. *Shaw* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a ſwarthy Complexion, dark ſhort frizled Hair, a long Scar on his right Arm, appears bold, and talks much. *Ingles* is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has ſhort ſtraight Hair, ſwarthy and long featured, has a Scab over his right Eye, his right Leg is ſore, he is fond of Liquor, and talks more in his Country Dialect than *Shaw*.—THOMAS WALSOM, a Convict, about 27 Years of Age, a Barber by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a Laddiſh down Look, brown ſtraight Hair, a little knock-kneed, and a leering Look; had on, and took with him, two white Linen Shirts, an old Drab coloured Cloth Coat, one red and one ſtriped Holland Jacket, one Pair of new Drilling Breeches, one Pair of old Buff coloured Stocking Breeches, one Pair of white and one Pair of white and blue ſpotted Stockings, a new Felt Hat bound with black Ferreting, has a black Silk Handkerchief, and ſome other Things which cannot be deſcribed.——WILLIAM LEE, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, marked with the Smallpox, has a remarkable large Noſe, ſpeaks thick, and is impudent; he took with him a yellow Bull-Dog, with cropped Ears, one Side of his Face white, has a Glaſs Eye, and white Breaſt and Neck, is very fond of going into the Water, and anſwers to the Name of *Turk*. The ſaid *Lee* had a Variety of Clothes, which cannot well be deſcribed. Whoever takes up, and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſhall have the above Reward, or 40s. for each, paid by

JAMES KIRK.
(tf—‖3s.) ROBERT ADAM.
GEORGE PURVIS.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

For SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-Houſe 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouſes quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Foreſt Place whatever. I will give Credit till next *Chriſtmas*, when Poſſeſſion may be had. (tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.

Juſt Publiſhed——Price one Shilling,

The MANUAL EXERCISE

As ordered by his Majeſty in the Year 1764,

WITH

EXPLANATIONS of the Method generally practiſed at Reviews and Field-Days.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

The RULES and ARTICLES ordered by the General Congreſs, to be attended to, and obſerved for the better Government of the *American* Army.

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Sentiments of a Foreigner,

On the Diſputes of GREAT BRITAIN with AMERICA.—Tranſlated from the *French*.

Likewiſe——Price fifteen Pence,

A SERMON

On the preſent Situation of AMERICAN Affairs, preached on the 23d of *June* laſt, at the Requeſt of the Officers of the THIRD BATTALION of the City of *Philadelphia*, by WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Provoſt of the College of that City.

*** DIXON *and* HUNTER *will give the beſt Price for any Quantity of clean Linen Rags.*